The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,613—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Ann. do	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A lines, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 1½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ascertained ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY 12th September, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 335

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer a Aden made by Company.

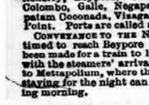
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 9th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines / Without wines
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
RUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

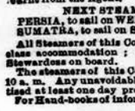
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

STEAM BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS.



BENGAL, S. S., Captain Rowley, will LEAVE for MAURITIUS on MONDAY, 15th September. Accommodation for a limited number of first-class and for a large number of 'tween deck passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION

BY

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX

At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., &c. &c.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	12th Sept.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	26th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	3209	600	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	2822	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2783	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 cases prints,
2 bales Turkey red twist,
2 ,, grey shirtings,
26 dozen roller skins,
New Manilla rope
One patent pulley 2 tons,
40 large and small patent Japaned cash boxes,
20 dozen vermouth,
40 ,, Capri wine,
100 ,, Médoc claret,
100 ,, Cyder in quarts and pints.

On account of the underwriters ex "Kaisr-i-Hind" and "Siam."

127 Pieces Water damaged China silk piecegoods.

On account and risk of Chounilal Jairam,

14 bales grey dhoties,
7 ,, grey shirtings.

On account of Gangjee Poonja, ex "Malwa."

G. P. 4/9—46 casks glassware.

AUCTION SALE of American chairs, grey enamelled ware, alarm clock, tea, provision, Tennent's pale ale and stout, lanterns, crushed sea salt, essence of vinegar, remedial and disinfecting fluids, table ornaments, toy air pistols, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cowasjee Patel Street, No. 83, below the Cathedral High School, in the godown of Messrs Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., the following on account of the concerned :—

Bed room and dining room American chairs, enamelled ware, such as tea kettles, tea and coffee pots, pitchers, milk boilers, cooking pans, dishes, pie dishes, washing basins, frying-pans, fish kettles, spoons, cake griddles, cake moulds, fruit kettles, measures, funnels, &c., &c.

Handsome plated one day transit alarm clocks.

Kangra Valley Tea, Pekoe and Souchong.

Provisions such as asparagus, red cabbage, onions, carrots, cauliflower, parsnips in tins and pork in kegs.

Tennent's pale ale and stout in quarts and pints.

Victoria and Washington lanterns for garden and roads.

Candy's ozonized sea salt, remedial and disinfecting fluids, powder, essence of vinegar, &c.

Europe Quills.

Sets of Japanned tin boxes with locks and keys.

Sets of Union and tea scales.

Nickel plated and black Pope's toy rifle air pistols.

Sets of machine linen thread of 500 to 600 yds.

Cotton thread of 200 yards.

1 clock by McCabe.

1 English double cased watch, by Dolloline, No. 3,457.

1 silver open faced watch, by McCabe.

The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENISE & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND OMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AND VAINT GROUND SITUATE AT DHARRAVEE VILLAGE NIR MAHIM.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th September 879, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property order of the Official Assignee, Bombay High Court, in Re Khue Abba Hajee Jakob, an insolvent.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground tother with the messuage, tenement, or a bungalow containg stable outhouses and chawl standing thereon, situate at Dharavee village, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 39, 37, 216, 6, 14, 30, 3, 5, 42, and 16,508, and assessed under No. 7 75, and 76, containing by admeasurement 13,852 square yards thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a hide manufacto of Madrasi Adum Mohideen, on the west by a hide manufactory of Khutsee Ahmed Cassum, on the south by ground belong to a Koly, and on the north by a hide manufactory of Madr Ally Fulla.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersign.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th September 1879.

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, from January 180, the BUNGALOW situated in Middle Colaba known as COLABA CASTLE. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMEE,
28, Meadow Street. Hse Agent.

NOTICES.

THE NEXT of KIN of Dr. JOHN ASTON and Mrs. E. E. A. ASTON (*née* BLAND) is REWARD and feel obliged for INFORMATION enabling them to TRACE and RECOVER certain MONIES PAID or contracted to be paid, under contract of marriage, dated 15th July, 1816, by Lieut. Colonel Humphrey Dalrymple Bland, 47th Regent, and Major General Thomas Joseph Backhouse, then Bombay, as Trustees. Please communicate with SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TWO RIFLES, 16 bore, d. b., b. l., C.; one by Greener, price Rs. 250; one by Lang, pri Rs. 150. ONE EXCELLENT BUGGY, in good order, price 250.

ALSO,

One 50 inch "SPECIAL CHALLENGE" BICLE, by Singer & Co., of Coventry, with all the newest impements. Specially made to order this year and never used Now in Poona. Cost Rs. 325, will be sold for Rs. 250.

FOUR NEW HICKLEY'S TELEPHONES, cost £20, price Rs. 35 per pair.

STIRLING & C.
2, Dean Lane, Khay.

MADAME C. GOLDSTEIN begs to form the Public and her Friends in Bombay that she has taken over the LEASE of the premises and BOUT the GOOD-WILL of the LONDON TIFFIN and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 2, Hornby Row, and is now Sole Proprietress of that Establishment.

The Bar and Tiffin Rooms have been thoroughly rented. The Wines and Liquors have been carefully selected by the choicest brands, and are of the very best quality.

Madame Goldstein trusts that the Public of Bombay will continue that support and patronage which her predecessor enjoyed. She undertakes to please her customers and rest their entire satisfaction.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Inbay and neighbourhood that he has just received from Bengal and Dacca numerous embroidery work, best Dacca muslin, Dimapore silk, Tass silk, Rampore chudars, Cashmere work, China and Japanancy articles, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and children's Sun Hats, Barrel Tops, Trichinopoly Silver Jewellery and Indian work of all orts' English articles, Brides' Veils and Bonnets, white and lack figured Nets for Ball Jackets, black and white spotted Net for Balls, black French woollen Grenadine for Dresses, black Tett for Dresses, 2 yards in width, best black patent Crape, Ladies' white muslin, evening Hats, Children's Boots and Shoes, Wool of all descriptions, and Japanese Air-Tight Tin Boxes, &c.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEE,
No. 2, Apollo Street next to Mr. Pearse, Fort.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

FF	per barrel 25 lbs. each,	
FFF	1-8 do	do.
FFFF	12 do	do.
	9 per dozen lbs.	
	10 do.	
	10 do.	
	10 do.	
	10 do.	
	11 do.	

Prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

Minister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

A SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MISS MAY EDWARDES,

SATURDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY

First time in Bombay of the glorious Burlesque,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

NEW SONGS.
LOCAL HITS.
NEW DANCES.

Production of Alfred Maltby's great Comedy in one act, entitled
OUR MOTHER-IN-LAW,
In which Harry Hunter's celebrated Duet, entitled
DOMESTIC SQUABBLES,
will be introduced.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Gallery	Rs. 1
Stalls	,, 2	Pit	As. 8

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Box plan now open.

CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN,
RE-OPENS ABOUT THE
1st OCTOBER.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

JUST OUT,
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,
1879-80.
Price..... .....Rs. 2.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation called for to-day, were POSTPONED for want of a quorum of Members, until 3 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY, 13th instant.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th September 1879.

In the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIQUIDATION) and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE whole of the MILL PREMISES, MACHINERY, &c., belonging to the above Companies, will be SOLD under an Order of the High Court, Bombay, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 13th day of October, 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the Office of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, the Official Liquidator, in his Office in the High Court building, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private sale.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of HAY, GREEN GRASS, RICESTRAW, GRAM, BRAN, OOREED, and MATRA, to the Bombay Municipality, from 1st December, 1879, to 30th November, 1880, will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to 2 p.m. of the 22nd instant.

The probable quantities required (English Weight) at each stable daily can be ascertained in the Office of the undersigned, where further information and Forms of Tenders may also be obtained on payment of Rupee One each.

A deposit of Rupees One Thousand will be required with each Tender. Samples of Grain to accompany each Tender. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Bombay, 10th September 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Central Press, up to noon of the 18th instant, from the PURCHASE from the Press of DIRTY WASTE PAPER and CLEAN PAPER CUTTINGS during the period commencing the 20th September, 1879, and ending 31st December, 1880. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Press.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees One Hundred, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

5th September, 1879.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
Sole Appointed Agent for Messrs. Chubb and Son.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

LOCKS,
PADLOCKS,
CASH BOXES,
PAPER BOXES,
WRITING BOXES,
WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES,
LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES,
JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
McCABE'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
15 CARAT GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES,
15 CARAT GOLD SPRING RINGS,
15 CARAT GOLD SWIVELS,
LEATHER PURSES,
PEN KNIVES,
LOCKETS,

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel Silver handles.

Each, Cash Rs. 5.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES.

Containing one each large and small Blades, Saw-Blade with File and Screw-driver, Folding Hook for removing stones from horses' feet, Nut-cracker, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer, Tweezers, and Pick, in strong Buckhorn handles,

3 inch.	3½ inch.	3¾ inch.	3¾ in. with Lancet,
Cash Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 6-12

Mother-o'-Pearl, Tortoise-shell, & Ivory-handled PEN and POCKET KNIVES in variety.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REQUIRED BOARDERS, GRANT ROAD BAR, ten minutes' walk from J. J. Hospital, Airy Rooms, Rs. 45 per month, or Rs. 2 per day. Apply PARUCK, Proprietor.

WANTED PASSAGE to ENGLAND as Companion to a Lady or to take charge of Children. Address W. X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK for an Import Business. Good references required. Address A. E., Office of this paper.

WANTED, a stylish DOG-CART in good condition, English make. Must be high and light. Address JINGO, care of this paper.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND VICTORIA PHAETON, with front seat and coach-box. Apply "D.C.M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

APOLLO PIER HOTEL.—FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES or GENTLEMEN. Good sea view; very cool and comfortable. Terms moderate.

A BACHELOR GENTLEMAN wishes to hear of ANOTHER GENTLEMAN willing to CHUM with him in a comfortable house. Apply "X.Y.Z.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TASMANIA JAMS, fresh, and in good condition. Apply in POONA to Mr. J. WRIGHT and in BOMBAY to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.—Mr. WARNE will be ABSENT from BOMBAY from the 13th to 20th instant, inclusive. Bombay, 10th September 1879.

BACON AND HAM, (just landed, the former will be sold in cut.) Price 14 Annas a pound. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Buggy with Australian Horse and Harness complete, a good turn-out. Price Rs. 800. Apply to ME, care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BREAD FOR EVERYBODY! Machine kneaded and practically untouched by human hand. House, hold 6 pice, superfine 2 as. the lb, loaf, Pearse, Fort & Market.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure,* and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz	per doz. Rs.	4 0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz	do.	5 4
Quarts do. 3 doz	do.	6 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WELL-KNOWN OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen Homeward bound to the above Establishment now so long and favorably known for its large and varied Stock of Travelling Requisites for a Land or Sea Journey, always obtainable at a moment's notice and at moderate rates for cash.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375, respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay :
4, Hummum Street.

Poona :
1, East Street.

HELMETS ! HELMETS ! !

A PERFECT PROTECTION FOR WEAR IN
THE JUNGLE, OUTSTATION OR HILLS.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14 0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	14 0
Extra quality, made with Double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14 8
Extra Stout, with Double Cork Body	16 0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22 0
Treble Gilt Spikes, and Chains for above	12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets	12 8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18 0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18 0
Ladies' Felt Helmets, Extra Light, Good Shape and perfect protection	12 8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.— {Ladies'	18 0
{Gents'	18 0

SOLID PITH HELMETS.
THE BEST QUALITY MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4 8
Ladies' Riding	6 8
Gents' Shooting	6 8

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & COMPANY, TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY. { The Traveller's Kit House.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 30 and Rs. 60.

Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.

Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates :—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 10 for Rs. 300 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Application for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of the CONSOLIDATED STOCK of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for £270, STANDING in the NAME of Mr. NEIL McMILLAN, lately Engine Driver of the above named Company at Bhosawal, has been LOST and an APPLICATION has been made to the Company by Mr. NEIL McMILLAN for issue of a FRESH CERTIFICATE. ANY PERSON having this Certificate in his possession or claiming a right to it, or to the stock, should communicate WITHIN ONE WEEK with the Agent in Bombay of the said Company at his Office in Elphinstone Circle.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Attorneys for Mr. Neil McMillan.

Bombay, 6th September 1879.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

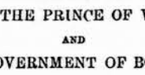
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Cash. Credit. Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ...2oz. packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged ...,, pack	1 12	2 8
,, ,, ...,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE RAT PLAGUE.



UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

have received the best awards for their
SEWING MACHINES,

AS they are with the latest improvements, complete in accessories, reliable in action, simple to learn, easy to work, last a life time, and a perfect fit for every class of sewing.

LATEST AWARDS.

1ST.—THREE MEDALS OF HONOUR AND FOUR DIPLOMAS OF MERIT GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

2ND.—SPECIAL AWARD RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON STAT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH SEPT. 1879.

THE stock markets in London yesterday were apparently without change, Consols being still quoted at 97⅞ ; French Rentes at 117⅔ ; Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours, 77½ ; Fours-and-a-half 83½.

In the General Produce markets there are also no movements of any importance. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered. Linseed is quiet with a partial decline of 6d. in Calcutta qualities, and Rapeseed also quiet, with a decline of 6d. to 1s. per quarter in Brown Calcutta.

The London money market shows signs of an easier tendency, the rate of discount on 6 months' Bank Bills being now quoted at 2 per cent, a decline of ¼ per cent.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue firm at previous quotations, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm at unchanged prices. The sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales, but of this 1,200 bales were Surats, showing that they are now comparatively cheap as against Americans. From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅜ cents., but December shipment had receded from 10·51 to 10·48 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts. ...	5,000	7,400	1,100
Four days' do, ...	13,000	24,500	5,800
Since 1st Sept.	29,000	59,000	11,500

Bar Silver in London has advanced from 51 7-16d. to 51½d per oz., and according to private telegrams the market is firm at the latter quotation with only small supplies offering.

EXCHANGE to-day opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. per rupee on yesterday's closing quotations, and no change has taken place during the day, the market remaining steady. As usual on a Wednesday there has been very little business done pending news of Council drafts. The general idea seems to be that they will be allotted at about to-day's rate for demand Bank Bills, and if so we are not likely to see much change before the departure of the mail. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight..	ls. 8 to 1-32d.	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 8 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·12½	,,

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet but steady. Fours we quote at Rs. 93¾, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100¼.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been firm, but there is not much business doing. Bank of Bombay remain steady at Rs. 660. Land Companies are unaltered. In Press Companies we have to quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Fort Press, Rs. 45 in Volkart's United, and Rs. 7½ in Motusil. Spinning and Weaving shares are firm, and there is a rise of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit.

COTTON continues very firm. The enquiry for export is not particularly active, but in the few transactions reported sellers have obtained an advance of Rs 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Purchases are reported—in addition to the lots bought by the local Mills—of 150 bales barely good Sheagaum at Rs. 225, and 200 bales strict fully good fair Dhgrus at Rs. 222 per candy. A sale of new Good Omra by an European firm to a native dealer is reported, February delivery, at Rs. 208 per candy. We quote :—

Good Omra	.....	Rs. 226 per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	223 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	218 ,,
Good Dhollera (nominal)	..... ,,	226 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	219 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	215 ,,

SEEDS are unchanged. Linseed, Rs. 7-3 ; Gujarat Rapeseed, Rs. 6-13 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are still dull with few engagements making. The S. S. Winston Hall is reported to have booked 1,000 tons measurement cargo at 22s. 6d. for Liverpool with slight concessions. For Trieste and Venice rebates have been done at 13s. 9d., and for Genoa and Marseilles the rate is quite nominal at 20s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are firm, and a fair business is doing from the bazaar at previous rates. To arrive there is a fair enquiry for Grey Goods, and owing to the slight improvement in Exchange, slightly higher sterling prices have been paid. Prints are in somewhat better request, and a fair enquiry is experienced for White Goods.

YARNS are firm, and for local makes there has been an active enquiry at slightly higher rates.

COALS are firmer owing to the limited supplies offering to arrive, and some little business has been done to-day at fully previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	12 p.c.	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	660
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10	6 do		110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	835
Freo Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	30 p.a.	850
Port Canning Land Company, Limited..	3,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218 3/0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130-146	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	85-7 8	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-21½	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19-5-15	do	950

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 6th Sept. 1879.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,788	0	0
Merchandise	43,561	0	0
Telegraph	267	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs....	69,372	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

Coaching	35,098	0	0
Merchandise	43,561	0	0
Telegraph	429	0	0
Other Receipts	124	0	0
Total Rs.....	79,212	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	9,840	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ROXELLENA, 1,446 tons, Captain W. Baillie, will sail to-day for St. Francisco, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. NEERA, 199 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Veera (s)	Raffin.....	Aden and Jeddah,
	Royal Hall	Lloyd	Liverpool.

The ship Roxellena, Baillie, to St Francisco, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Rheima, to Aden and Jeddah, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
5 Shah Johan (s) .....Forbes .....Calcutta, July 18.
Emelie .....Etchepari .....Bourbon, Aug 9.
6 Castore(s).....Trieste, Aug 1.
Royal Edward .....Prodin .....Liverpool, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.—Steamers Pekin and Culna.
Sept. 6.—Steamer Africa. Ship Cedric the Saxon.

PASSENGERS.

Per Castore—Mr Demitri Moutidi. Mr Lawanhalm and Mr S C Anderson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Pekin from Calcutta on Sunday :—To Madras—Hon'ble and Mrs F R Cockerell, Mr Campbell, Sir C Turner, and Mr Mathewson. To Bombay—Mr W M Scott. To King George's Sound—Mr Guerin To Southampton—Colonel Foud, Mrs Symonds and child, Mr Wadle, Mrs Beaumont and child, Mr and Mrs H wes and Infant, Mr Dickson and Mr Wilson.
Per s s Lombardy, from Southampton, on Monday —From Southampton to Madras—Mr Jolmo, From Southampton to Calcutta—Dr West, Dr Laing, Mr and Mrs Kibble, Mr Brown, Mr Picker, Mr Landall, Capt and Mrs Bailey and Mr Lindsay. From sydney to Calcutta—Mr Richards, From Brindisi to Madras—Mr Neusome.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Pekin from Madras, on Sunday :—Madras to Southampton—Col Frenderguan, C B V C, Mr Arthur Hall, Mr Tucker, Mr Tyler. To Sydney—Mr Fraser, Miss Fraser, Mr Pouling, and Foster. To Melbourne—Mr Honghou. To Adelaide—Mr Todd.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold s—4 barrels carbolic acid and 33 barrels chemicals, Rogers and Co.
Olympia s—50 cases yellow metal braziers, W and A Graham and Co ; 5 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 5 casks hardware 3 cases soap, 1 case earthenware, and 3 cases glassware, Treacher and Co ; 75 cases copper sheets and 30 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 34 packages paint of sorts and 12 cases varnish, Tyabally Vandabhoy.
Italia s—50 casks chemical, 133 cases empty bottles, 6 packages glassware and 1 case earthenware, Treacher and Co.
Wisbow Hall s—2 kegs iron rose nails, Alladin Dharmull ; 12 cases copper sheathing, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 7 crates earthenware, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Dewa Gungadhar—10 barrels pitch and 38 runlets tar, Canjee Asharya, disinfecting powder, King, King and Co ; 25 casks pale ale, Volkart Brothers.
Bengal s—30 cases oilmanstore, Goolamally Jewanjee.
Calleroo—50 boxes oilcloth, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Lombardy s—40 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—75 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—55 cases claret and 70 cases beer, Treacher and Co;

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—35 bales wool, Bhanabhoy Madhowjee ; 25 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund ; 2 cases glassware, M Panachund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—500 cwts B horn, A Blaccheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—31½ tons teak planks and 64 bales coir matting, Bombay Saw Mill Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 133 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Vorwaerts s—40 cwts cocoanuts, Esmail Arab.

FOR SUEZ.

Vorwaerts s—2 pots coolfa oil, 3 pots rosa oil, and 12 cwts long pepper, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR BEYROUT.

Vorwaerts s—5 cwts glass bangles, 20 packages cocoanuts, and 15 cwts linseed, Essac Sally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona s—8 cwts E teeth, Esmail Sewjee ; 73 bales cotton Heeralal Ramgopall ; 39 bales cotton, Gunchalall Shobhagmull ; 22 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luxmidass ; 38 bales cotton, Hajee Abdulla Noor Mahomed ; 50 bal s twist, S N, Talatee ; 35 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 158 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 11 bales twist, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co ; 80 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 42 bales twist, Jamsedjee and Bomanjee ; 75 bales twist, Framjee Horomjee ; 15 bales twist and 2 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chutoo ; 2 cases fishmaws and 35 cases shankins, Vuzier Thawar ; 12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—100 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Felly and Co ; 84 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vasoojee Meerjee vs Bachoobai widow and others—Lynch and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Dungaram and others vs Nursey Keswajee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jardine and P. Shaik—Hearn, C and L.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Nalk—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajbo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.
149-78—R V Hearn—G E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Mehirjee—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

119-78—In person—Bai Kesserbai vs Thacker Narronjee Walljee Shapurjee and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

327-79—Ardeshir and H—Narayen Ookerda vs Bhoola Cullian and another—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
392-79—In person—Bai Tribhowandass Hurrivullobdass vs Sha Laithoy Muncharam—In person—Part heard.
105-79—Jamsetjee and G—Manchabai vs Tukaram Wittoojee—A F Turner.
70-78—Cook and W—Mcejee Runsraj and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L—Settled.
564-78—Bhashanker and D—Dewsey Anund vs Ghamsey Kesow and others—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Horsley, Lieut Col, 3rd Madras L C, on leave, from Saugor.
Boustead, Surg Major, from leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Smith, Lieut Col, R H A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Cox, Lieut, 6th Bombay N I, on leave, from Mhow.
Ramsden, Captain, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on leave, from Bunnur.
Carson, Surg Major, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

York, Col, 19th Lancers, to join, to Kandahar.
Morewether, Major, P W D, on duty, to Kurrachee.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Woodcock, Capt in, M A Dept, on leave, to England.
Wilson, Lieut Col, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Smith, Lieut Col, R H A, on duty, to Mhow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 6.)

Mr Donovan, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Muzaffarnagar in the North-Western Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, in Assam.
Mr M. William, Deputy Commissioner, 3r Grade, in Assam, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2n 1 Grade.
Mr Damant, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Captain Peet, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Comm ssioner, 4th Grade.
Mr Feddey, Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade.
The Rev J S Sandys, Senior Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Thayetmyo.
Mr Bruce, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the governor General for Baluchistan, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.
Sirdar Mahamad Hyat Khan employed on Special Political Duty under the Foreign Department, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Sirdar Mahamad Hyat Khan's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieut Burn, 68th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, Mhairwara Battalion.
The undermenti ned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col :—Major (Brevet Col) Gough.
The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—Captain Lillingston and Captain (Brevet Major) Channer.
The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, and 5 years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major :—Captain Pitcher, Bengal Staff Corps.
Indian Army—The undermentioned officers, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—Captain Cooper, General List, Cavalry, and Captain Cautley, General List, Cavalry.
Deputy Surgeon-General Hassard, Army Medical Department, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal.
Deputy Surgeon-General Hassard is appointed as a temporary arrangement to the Medical Superintendence of the Peshawar Circle.
Surgeon-Major Porter, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle.
Captain Hallowes, Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lieut Monck-Mason, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.
Lieut Frith, 1st Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant.
No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery—Captain Smyth, Commandant, No 2 Garrison Battery, and Officiating Commandant, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery—Lieut Birch, to officiate as 3rd Subaltern.
No 5 Garrison Battery—Lieut King, 3rd Subaltern, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, to officiate as Commandant.
3rd Punjab Cavalry—Major Anderson, Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, Major Macpherson, squadron Officer and Officiating Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No 2 Field Battery—Lieut Turner, to be Officiating Subaltern.
No 4 Field Battery—Lieut Moore, Subaltern, No 2 Battery to be Subaltern.
The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India.
Lieut-Gen Sir Samuel James Browne, K C B, K C S I, V C, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.
Lieut-Colonel Boswell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Battalion, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years.
Major Lovett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, for one year and 25 days.
Captain Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, for one year.
Captain Mercer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment, for two years.
Captain Neave, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry, for two years.
Lieut Jervois, 1st Subaltern, No 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years.
The services of Captain Sorell, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.
The services of Captain Birset, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Department.
The services of Lieut Young, 81st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.
The services of the Rev J W Adams, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain, Head-Quarters Camp, Kohat Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government, N W Provinces and Oudh.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The service of Mr Carr, 3rd Grade, Officer, I G S Amherwitch, are dispensed with.
Mr Inglis, Clerk, I G S Enterprize, to be Clerk, I G S Hugh Rose.
Mr Lamborne, Clerk, I G S Hugh Rose, to be Clerk, I G S Enterprize.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col Tucker, Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, is placed, temporarily in charge of the Ouih Command, in addition to his own charge.
The services of Major Thackeray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The servi es of Lieut Col H T Forbes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The services of Lieut Martin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, temporarily attached to the Punjab, Provincial Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The services of Lieut Thurburn, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
Mr Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

REWARDS.

Order of British India—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, Madras, to the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur." Subadar Gregory, 1st "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.
The following adjustments of rank are made :—Subadar-Major Rungaswamy, "Bahadur," 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, to rank as "Bahadur." Subadar Mahomed Yacoob, "Bahadur" 23rd Regiment, or Wallajahbad Light Infantry, to rank as "Bahadur."

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept. 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Lawrence, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sirsa, having reported his return to duty the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence is hereby cancelled.
The services of Col Norgate, late Cantonment Magistrate, Sialkot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.
Capt. Tait, 21st (Punjab) N I, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon and is posted to Jullundur.
Mr Ludlam, Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.
Mr Judd, Head Clerk of the office of the Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
Mr Merk, Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is temporarily transferred to the Hazara District.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Rawlins, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is, on being relieved of his present officiating appointment at Ujhalla, transferred to the Hazara District.
The privilege leave granted to Mr Hatchell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum, is commuted into subsidiary leave on full pay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Underwood, 4th Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, from 9th August to 9th September.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major Lovett, Executive Engineer, has rejoined the Public Works Department, Punjab, and is posted to the Hazara Division.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 5 h Division, Sirhind Canal, to the office of Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Canal.
Mr Scoland, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals, is allowed privilege leave for two months.
Irrigation Branch Notification, making temporary promotions in place of Messrs Phelan and Preston, is cancelled.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY.

Bombay, 10th September, 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz.,
No. 988 Vol Frank Jones to F Company.
No. 984 Vol J Michaelis to B Company.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Asstg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon.....16th, 10h. 49·0 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.-M.	H.-M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 11	.....	5 48	6 5	7 38 m 7 2 a	0 4 m 1 39 a
Fri. 12	.....	5 48	6 4	8 45 m 8 37 a	1 31 m 2 26 a
Sat. 13	.....	5 49	6 3	9 32 m 9 24 a	2 51 m 3 44 a
Sun. 14	Holyrood Day—14 Sunday after Trinity.	5 49	6 3	0 10 m 10 0 a	3 43 m 4 21 a
Mon. 15	.....	5 49	6 2	10 40 m 10 59 a	4 25 m 4 43 a
Tues. 16	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 1	11 11 m 11 37 a	5 3 m 5 26 a
Wed. 17	1st Autumn Ember Day	5 49	6 0	11 42 m ...	5 39 m 5 58 a

SEVERAL PERSONS who were SUPPLIED with SPECTACLES by Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, some years ago, have called upon him, on finding that they could not see so well now, as when first using them. On examining the Eye Mr. M. f nd the SIGHT to have IMPROVED, and was enabled to give them PEBBLES of LESS POWER than previously, he would therefore advise those of his former Patrons, who have not already done so, to call upon him WITHOUT DELAY, as he intends LEAVING BOMBAY very SHORTLY.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—September 6th, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. Geo. R. Henderson, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLE—September 3rd, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. H. Cole Survey of India, of a daughter.
GOLDNEY—August 17th, at Thayetmyo, British Burmah, the wife of Lieutenant W. H. Goldney, Royal Engineers, of a son, who survived his birth a few hours.
LAWRIE—September 4th, at Kussowlie, the wife of G. W. Lawrie, Photographer, of a daughter.
O'HEARN—August 23th, at Bimlipatam, the wife of R. P. O'Hearn, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—August 24th at Meerut, the wife of W. Pelham Richardson, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARELESS—September 4th, at Madras, Lillian Virginie, the infant daughter of Mr. H. G. Careless, aged 2 months.
PRENDERGAST—September 4th at Yercaud, of heart disease, Captain S. G. Prendergast, E. V., aged 57 years.
TODD—September 3rd, at Madras, James Todd, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1879.

IT may be as well to mention that upon learning that Government had determined to permit no independent correspondent to accompany the army about to advance on Kabul, we despatched the following telegram to the Press Commissioner :—"Can you kindly state "the grounds upon which Government refuses to "accord the usual press privilege of independent "correspondence? The matter has to be referred "to the English Press, and had better be detailed "correctly." To this the Press Commissioner replied last night :—"With reference to your telegram—Government is straining every nerve to "provide means for sending on without delay "its fighting force to Kabul. Every non-combatant accompanying the force, especially if an "Englishman, lessens the power of Government "to provide food and carriage for the combatants. "No Englishman in Afghanistan can provide "his own food or carriage. Circumstances of Afghan warfare are entirely different from European; moreover, Government would be to some "extent responsible for the personal safety of "non-combatants whom they permitted to accompany the force, and its resources would so "far be weakened. It is not as if it were a "question of one or two men; directly one "newspaper is allowed to send its special "representative many others make a demand "for a similar concession, and it is impossible "to draw a line. Government is doing everything it can to facilitate the employment of "combatants who are regimental officers as press "correspondents." In reply to this it is only necessary to state that in the campaign just concluded not more than a dozen press correspondents altogether accompanied the three invading columns, and the extent by which the resources of Government "would so far be "weakened" by permitting that number of even Englishmen to accompany the present army would simply be infinitesimal when compared with the principle involved. As to Government being responsible for the personal safety of press correspondents: if a "special" came to grief, it would surely be his own business, and no one would think of blaming the authorities. Archibald Forbes, the other day, was permitted without objection to execute that now famous ride from Ulundi to Landsman's Drift, and even received the thanks of the General for the services he had rendered on that occasion. No one thought of being responsible for his "personal safety." Then, why should Government in this Afghan campaign, now about to begin, be so solicitous about the comfort and safe preservation of gentlemen of the press? We do not think that the Government of India has been very happy in its defence of this determination to break through the rule which has permitted independent press correspondents to accompany every British army that has proceeded on active service from the Crimean down to the Zulu war. The principle of independent press correspondence no doubt has its drawbacks in some respects, especially so in cases where gross mismanagement is the rule, or where, for instance, camels are being permitted to die at the rate of ten thousand per month; but will any one venture to say that even the army itself has not, as a whole, vastly benefited from the presence of representatives of the press when there has been real work to do? The fact of the matter is that the presence of independent and unbiassed correspondents is not compatible with the system of mutual adulation and decoration now prevailing at Simla; and the sooner that fact is admitted and discounted the better.

THE departure of Sir Frederick Roberts to assume command of the troops about to proceed to Kabul to avenge the murder of the British Resident, will deprive the Commission now assembled at Simla of the valuable services of a distinguished officer; but it is to be hoped that the many important questions connected with army reform, which formed the programme to be discussed, will not be shelved amidst the feelings of indignation roused by the bloody massacre in Afghanistan. It is of course probable—nay we may say certain—that the extensive reductions said to be contemplated in the Native Army will have to be postponed till a more favourable season; but there are many other questions besides the reduction of cadres which call for prominent discussion, and which, it is to be hoped, will be vigorously dealt with whilst the British army is dealing out justice to the miscreants of Kabul. One of the many subjects which will have to come up for discussion is the value of native officers, both as regards their fitness for the discharge of their duties during the time of peace and their trustworthiness in the field. This is a subject which has been amply discussed from time to time, and the difference of opinions which have been expressed, even amongst distinguished officers, is as great as the proverbial disagreement of doctors. It is, however, a most pressing question, for not only is it of the highest importance that we should know the exact worth of all those who hold Her Majesty's commissions; but as a question of economy in these days of financial embarrassment, it is absolutely necessary that, the available material being equally good, we should make use of that which is the most economical. For instance, if a native regiment can be efficiently commanded by a body of native officers on an aggregate salary—say of Rs. 2,000 a month—it would be manifestly a waste of public money to keep up a body of British officers on a salary of Rs. 10,000. That is a point, we should think, on which every one will agree. Again, we must not confound cheapness with economy; thus, if a regiment commanded and led by a body of native officers on Rs. 2,000 a month failed at the critical crisis in an important engagement, such a regiment could not be called an economical regiment, though undoubtedly it might be a cheap one. We have on former occasions so thoroughly gone into this question of British *versus* native officers, that we should not again allude to it were it not that it is one of—indeed we may say—the most important military question of the day. Our native regiments are either well officered, or they are not. If they are well officered, then the native officer must be a most valuable man. How do we arrive at this conclusion? Because, if thirty-three or thirty-four British officers are required to lead a British regiment into action—to say nothing of the valuable staff of non-commissioned officers—and only seven British and twelve native officers are required to lead a native regiment into action, it follows, as we pointed out in a former article, either that the Native Army requires less leading than the British, or that the native officer is a greater leader of men than the British officer. The former supposition is so absurd that it would be an insult to common sense to discuss it; and we can therefore only fall back on the idea that a native officer is as good, if not a better man, than his British *confrere*. So he is, perhaps some will exclaim, and this fully justifies the existing organisation. To this we reply, if the native officer is the equivalent of the Britisher, why have any British officers at all? By doing away with the existing seven European officers and substituting seven natives in their place, there would be an immediate saving of about Rs. 4,000 a month in each regiment, which in the army of the three Presidencies would probably represent nearly a million sterling annually. But the fact is, the matter, if faced in a legitimate way, will not bear argument. The British officer is as infinitely superior to his black brother as gold is to brass. How could it possibly be otherwise? The former belongs in the first place to a far superior race; he has had the advantage of an education, which, even if it has not made him a learned man, has at all events extended over a number of years, comprising a variety of subjects which must more or less have trained his intellect, and which has finally been tested by a more or less searching examination prior to his obtaining his commission; whereas the education of the native officer has probably been confined to reading and writing the vernacular, or, perhaps, to simple sums in arithmetic. The former has had all the advantage of being educated in a country where the standard of honour and general principles is high; whereas the latter has passed his youthful days in a country where there is no such thing as a standard of honour, and where sensuality and corruption are imbibed with the mother's milk. The former has love of country and patriotism to stimulate him in the performance of his duty; the latter the mere selfish motive of the hireling who works for his pay. The education of the former enables him to take advantage of all that is going on in his profession in all parts of the world, and to profit by the experiences, successful or the reverse, of soldiers who are waging war in all quarters of the globe; whereas the latter, from his ignorance of English, can but pick up such a smattering as may be learnt from conversation with his British commanders. As regards physical pluck, such as may be gauged by the mere contempt of death, we do not wish to deny that many natives have exhibited their quality in a remarkable degree; but something more than a mere contempt of death is required from a leader of men in modern warfare. An officer must have some idea of the science of war; he must have fair administrative abilities; he must be possessed of resource, so that in the hour of temporary reverse he may not be liable to panic, or lose his head and court a senseless sacrifice of his own life and that of his men; and, finally, he must possess the power of instilling confidence into those under his command. In all these points, we hold the British officer to be infinitely superior to his brother with a black skin; and to substitute good material for bad on the mere ground of cheapness would, in our opinion, in the military profession of all others, be nothing short of madness. We should like to ask some of those old gentlemen who hold such a high opinion of native talent, which they would like to have in command of a party protecting, say, a highly exposed flank during some operation of importance, —a black officer or a white; which would they appoint to the command of a detached post of supreme importance in the vicinity of the line of battle, to the command of a rear guard during a retreat? Finally, we should like to ask native soldiers themselves when about to be led to a desperate attack, whether they would rather have a "sahib" in front of them or a subedar." Nay, we would like to ask the subedar himself whether he would, under such circumstances, have any objection to allow a sahib to go into action to show him the way. But we need not go into the battle field to get at the real opinion of military men on the subject. We would ask anyone who has been present at many of the camps of exercise as to what he has seen there; whether, when anything of importance has to be done, a British or a native officer has been sent to do it; no matter whether it is a question of reconnoitring the position of the enemy, taking command of an important picquet, or any other duty such as would fall to the lot of a subordinate officer. So far as our experience is concerned, we have invariably found that where the British material is available, it has always been freely made use of, and that when it has not been forthcoming, there has been a good deal of anxiety on the part of commanding officers. We do not wish to unduly depreciate the value of native officers; we fully acknowledge the many excellent services they have from time to time performed, especially in the irregular cavalry branch of the Service, and we are willing to admit that with European brains and energy to guide them, they are most useful servants of the State. We go further and say that, if specially selected, there may be exceptional cases where they rise far above the level of their countrymen; but to assume that the *average* native officer is the equal of the average British officer, and that the whole of the Native Army may safely be trusted to native company leaders, is, to quote our words on a former occasion, "an act of culpable folly, and "one which can only end some day in dire "disaster."

OUR London correspondent confirms to us the intelligence previously sent by telegram that there is every possibility of Germany and America combining in favour of a bi-metallic movement, which France and the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE KABUL MASSACRE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

From Ali Kheyl, September 9—An Afghan, who says he constantly visited the Envoy, confirms previous accounts. He highly extols the stubbornness of the defence and gallantry of the British officers, and upbraids the cruelty and cowardice of the Kabulees in murdering the guests. He says there were twelve regiments implicated; that first a gateway leading to the Residency courtyard was burst open; and there such a resolute stand was made with rifle, sword, and bayonet, that the assailants were checked; but they set fire to the house; and the defenders, charging out sword in hand, were all slain, and the place completely wrecked. The loss of Kabulees, including some city people, is stated at 210.

A guard of Guides and Cavalry who were out with grass-cutters, escaped—not known where.

The Amir is terribly perplexed and confused at the reproach of his name. The regiments, he says, had got beyond his control.

Nawab Sir Gholam Hussan Khan is expected on the 7th, when the Amir intends making his excuses to him.

It is rumoured that some of the sepoys were taken and are still alive.

The Queen-Empress has telegraphed to the Viceroy the expression of Her Majesty's deep concern at the news of the Kabul disaster, the loss of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the Embassy, and her heart-felt sympathy for the families of all concerned.

MILITARY COMMANDS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

Colonel Hugh Gough has command of the Kurrum communications with Lieutenant Colonel Heathcote as assistant.

Colonel T. Gordon commands in the Kurrum, with Captain Grant, of the 78th, for his Brigade Major.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE FEELING ON THE FRONTIER.

DERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 10.

Great excitement exists amongst the frontier tribes, and it is thought that the Wazaris are likely to give trouble.

The Baluchis are said to be loyal, and troops are marching up in all directions to join the new columns. The Thull-Chotiali route is open and safe.

Vitakri is not to be abandoned.

The Madras brigade have been ordered to hold fast.

Great scarcity of transport prevents immediate march on Kabul.

A number of natives report that the Amir has been massacred.

Kandahar was re-occupied on the 8th. Immense alarm prevails on the frontier.

Kabul was sacked by the mutinous troops before leaving.

Hard fighting is anticipated *en route* to Kabul.

The position of the late Embassy had been for some time most critical. As early as the 13th of August a collision occurred between part of the escort and the Amir's troops.

Sir Robert Sandeman's leave has been refused.

ACTIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 10.

The Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs as follows:—There are no fresh Kabul news to-day, but we have encouraging intelligence respecting military preparations.

The infantry and guns have, I believe, been already pushed forward to the Shuturgurdan, and it is confidently expected that the cavalry will sweep on to Kushi within a week or ten days.

TROOPS ORDERED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

PESHAWUR, SEPT. 10.

All the men of the 14th E. Lancers at present at Peshawur are ordered to join head-quarters at Kurrum, sharp. The 81st, from Rawul Pindi, are expected shortly, but no orders have yet been issued for supplies to the Khyber, all going to Kurrum at present.

Rumours prevail in the city that Yakub Khan has committed suicide.

The Herat troops have plundered most of the shops in Kabul.

The following have been warned for active service, equipment to be on the Kabul scale. British troops taking full regimental establishment:—D-A Royal Horse Artillery (C Brigade); 3rd Royal Artillery; 13-9 Royal Artillery; 3rd British Cavalry; 17th British Cavalry; 1-27th Native Infantry; 2-9th and 51st Europeans. The 1-17th goes into Camp at Nowshera.

Further rumours in the city state that the son of Mahomed Sharif Khan is placed on the throne at Kabul.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

LAHORE, SEPT. 10.

A special telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—A portion of General Massey's force is pushing on to Kabul regardless of transport difficulties.

General Bright is appointed to the command of the Khyber line force from Attock to Jugdulluck, where communication will be opened with General Roberts's force. Colonel Wemyss is his chief Staff Officer, Colonel Tucker is Director of Transport, and Major Crookshank acts instead of Colonel Baker as Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

The tribes are still friendly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, in discussing the situation in Afghanistan, urges the partition of that country between England and Russia.

MEETING OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State for India) yesterday presided over a meeting of the Indian Council, and afterwards proceeded to Hughenden to consult with Lord Beaconsfield. He will return to London to-morrow.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRANSPORT SEASON.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The transport Serapis left Portsmouth yesterday for India.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

It is stated that the 5th Regiment (Fusiliers) and the 30th Regiment have been ordered to India, and that several batteries of artillery are also preparing for the same destination.

THE RACE FOR THE LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger run this day:—

Rayon d'Or 1
Ruperra 2
Exeter 3

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Travancore, with the outward English mails of the 29th August, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day, and the S. S. Deccan, for Galle and Calcutta, at 9 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian Mail steamer Persia left Aden for Bombay on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-7½
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	51½
Exchange on India, 4 months' sight	1-7 13-16

Arrival.—Timor.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered..	56 5	64 32	67 43
In Tuesday	0 2	.....	.....
10 Wednesday	.....	0 20	0 20
Total.....	56 7	64 52	67 63
Fall up to 10th Sep. 1878.....	91 32	99 21	97 27
Do. to 10th Sep. 1877.....	58 56	49 24	57 13

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 10.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy and stormy; wind W. 5; thermometer 81-5; barometer 29·990. Fall of rain 46 cents.

MANGALORE, 4.50 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. N. W. Fell of rain 16 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-2 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.; thermometer 82.

VIRGOOLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. and W. light; thermometer 81; barometer 29·88. Fall of rain 4 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

PANJU.	In. Cts.	VAITARNA.	In. Cts.
Previously reported....	71 27	Previously reported.....	64 75
Sept. 5	0 12	Sept. 5	0 75
,, 6	0 12	,, 7	0 75
,, 7	0 4	,, 8	0 75
,, 8	0 10	,, 8	0 75
Total.....	71 89	Total	65 38
PALGHAR.	In. Cts.	GHOLVAD.	In. Cts.
Previously reported....	67 10	Previously reported.....	0 00
Sept. 5	0 70	Sept. 5	0 0
,, 6	0 12	,, 6	0 5
,, 7	0 16	,, 7	0 11
,, 8	0 31	,, 8	0 8
Total.....	68 43	Total	57 44
BULSAR.	In. Cts.	SURAT.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	58 8	Previously reported.....	32 36
Sept. 25	0 25	Sept. 5	0 39
,, 26	0 0	,, 6	1 1
,, 27	0 20	,, 7	0 5
,, 28	0 7	,, 8	0 0
Total	58 60	Total.....	33 51

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th September 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·803
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·802
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	0·73
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of Wind	W. WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From mid-night. 306
Fall of Rain	to midnight 0·63
Total fall during the year	86·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Sept.	0·08

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 3d. per Re.
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s. 8 to 1-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8 1-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8¼d. ,,
Francs 3 ,,	2-12½ ,,

We have not yet heard the last of the notorious Railway Frauds cases—the prosecutions of Mrs Dewey, late Goods Agent of G. I. P. Railway at Bombay and Mr. Bedford, a Traffic Superintendent at Sholapur, which were the outcome of the Grain Robberies Commission of last year. The circumstances of the two trials before the Sessions Courts at Bombay and Sholapur, out of which both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford came completely exonerated from the charges against them; the unfair report of the Commission which had caused criminal proceedings to be instituted; and the most unjust Minute of Sir Richard Temple, who even after the decisive result of the trials in the Sessions Courts, persisted in speaking of Messrs. Dewey and Bedford in such terms as could only have been justly applied to them had they been found guilty instead of being honourably discharged,—all these circumstances caused such a storm of indignation at the time that they are no doubt still fresh in the public mind. The Directors of the G. I. P. R. Company, who earned just commendation at all hands for the warmth with which they espoused the cause of their servants, some time ago recommended that Messrs. Dewey and Bedford should be paid, the former Rs. 8,000, and the latter Rs. 7,000 as compensation for the expenses to which they had been put in meeting the very grave, and, as it was proved, unfounded accusations preferred against them. The directors also recommended that the salary of Mr. Conder, their popular Traffic Manager—who also, it will be remembered, came in for no small share of blame in Sir Richard Temple's Minute, being practically pronounced incompetent for his position—should be increased by Rs. 200 a month. The G. I. P. being a guaranteed railway, these recommendations could not be carried into effect without the sanction of the local Government, to obtain which they were submitted some months ago. The increase in Mr. Conder's salary was duly passed, but we are surprised to learn that intimation has been received within the last few days that Government refuses to sanction the compensation to Messrs. Dewey and Bedford, on the ground that the payments were proposed to be made out of revenue, and the matter must be referred to the Secretary of State. This is very harsh and ungenerous treatment by the Bombay Government, which we suppose means Sir Richard Temple, of two men who were subjected to the great hardship and inconvenience of being tried on grave criminal charges because of the imperfect inquiries of the Government's own Commission, which led the authorities to take action upon information which was proved on full inquiry before the constituted Courts of the country to be altogether false.

We learn by telegram from our own correspondent at Ahmedabad, that in the case of branding a Parsee girl, the woman, Dhunbai, and her servant, Jamsetjee, have been both found guilty; and Dhunbai's husband, Cursetjee, has been acquitted, as he was not present at the time the child was branded. Dhunbai has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of five-hundred rupees, three hundred of which, if the fine be paid, is to be awarded to the parents of the girl by way of compensation. The boy servant, Jamsetjee, in consideration of his youth, has been sentenced to receive thirty stripes.

At a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, the presiding Commissioner, Mr. Justice Bayley, granted Nursey Kessowjee a protection order for a month. The application, which was made by Mr. Lang, was supported by a letter from the Official Assignee who stated that he found Nursey's assistance necessary in the liquidation of the affairs of his firm.

Our Simla correspondent informs us that the weather there has for some time past been execrable, and nearly everybody has been more or less ill, many being compelled to leave the place altogether. Cholera still hangs about, and deaths from that disease continue to be reported. The Army Commission had commenced its labours, but the nature of their proceedings and discussions were not made public.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough out of India for two years.

With a view to obviate any doubt as to the intention of the Government General Order granting donation batta, it is officially notified that the order applies only to such troops as having crossed the frontier before the 26th of May (including those in reserve in Baluchistan) were under the command of the General officers commanding the several columns engaged in the campaign.

An important official notification in reference to the disposal of Royal Engineer officers states that Her Majesty's Government has decided that officers of the Royal Engineers for whom there is no available employment in the Public Works Department, must either take special leave and await an opening for re-employment, or revert to military duty. Special will in the first instance extend to two years. Officers who are granted this special leave, in case of their leaving India must go and return at their own expense, unless called upon to return before the expiry of the period of leave, when their return passage will be provided. The special leave on this pay will count as service in every respect except that, in the case of the Imperial Establishment where furlough has not been earned, the seven years' Indian service shall be subsequently made up, if required. The allowances of an officer on special leave will be those he would receive if he went on furlough, when furlough was due to him. The special leave may be taken in continuation of any other leave except privilege leave, which must be commuted into special leave. If furlough is taken within three years of return from special leave, the average emoluments of an officer will be calculated as if he had been on duty in India on his last appointment for the portion of the special leave included in the three years. The special leave will begin from the date on which an officer is relieved of his duty, and will terminate on the date of his rejoining, while no temporary promotions will be made in succession to officers accepting these terms.

It is officially notified that the following additions are made to the rules under the "Indian Arms Act, 1878":—In the case of arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in Rule 5, ammunition, or military stores imported under license into a British port and exported thence to another British port named in Rule 6 or in Rule 6B, the necessary licenses for such re-export and import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee (each) instead of ten rupees. Such licenses shall be in Forms III and IV appended to these Rules. Licenses to import by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyoukphyoo, Tavoy and Mergui may be granted by the Magistrates of the Districts in which those ports are respectively situated, in respect of arms other than cannon or rifles not excepted by Rule 5, ammunition, or military stores. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form III appened to these Rules.

The following notification appears in the current *Gazette of India*:—In recognition of the high rank and reputation enjoyed by Lachmessar Singh, of Darbhanga, and the good services rendered by his family, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction.

Specifications of the following inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department:—William John Brewer, engineer, Bombay, for a new system of reflectors applicable to street, hanging, wall, table, billiard, railway signal, ships, and every kind of lamp consuming either gas or any description of oil. Charles M. Davis, mechanical engineer, and Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the Holkar and Nimach State Railway, residing at Khandwa, Central Provinces, India, for driving and causing to revolve the circular rotatory brass discs or tatties already used on certain Indian railways in the windows of the carriages during the prevalence of the hot winds for cooling the temperature of the atmosphere in the carriages. William Jackson, engineer, Aberdeen, Scotland, for improvements in machinery for preparing tea. Henry Thomas Stanes, John Gibson Watson and John George Cowan, London, for improvements in refrigerating or freezing machinery, or apparatus for the manufacture of ice and for other purposes. Francis Effingham Pinto, of Brooklyn, and Simon Benton Hunt, New York, for improvements in, and relating to, freezing and refrigerating apparatus.

The Aden news report for the week ending September 3-d, says:—It is reported that a fire took place at Zaila on the African coast, about a week ago, which has destroyed nearly three quarters of the town and all the public buildings. The fire lasted for about three days. The inhabitants, especially the merchants, have lost very heavily, and provisions are very scarce.

Apropos of the order that six months' batta is to be paid to all who were engaged in the late campaign, the following items from the sections of the Pay Code which bear on field service batta are of interest. The monthly rates according to Section 684 are, for the Commander-in-Chief in India, Rs. 5,933-5-4; for Commander-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, Rs. 5,233-5-4; for Major-General in chief command of an Army of not less than two Divisions in the field, Rs. 3,933-5-4; Officer of whatever rank Commanding a Division in the field, whether he be a Major General on the staff or otherwise, Rs. 2,070; Colonel, Rs. 760-15-0; Lieutenant-Colonel, Rs. 608-12-0; Major, Rs. 456-9 0; Captain, Rs. 182-10-0; Lieutenant, Rs. 121-12-0; Sub-Lieutenant, Rs. 91-5-0; and for Surgeon-General, Deputy Surgeon-General, Surgeon Major, Veterinary Surgeon, Regimental Paymaster, Riding Master, Quarter Master, Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon, according to their relative rank. A senior Chaplain ranks as Major, a Junior as Captain. Roman Catholic Chaplains get two-thirds of their ordinary pay. A Provost Marshal ranks as Lieutenant. Lastly, Commanders attended to river steamers and troop-boats are entitled to the allowance of a Lieutenant; and subordinate officers to that of a Sub Lieutenant. Section 687 states that donation batta is issued to officers at the rates fixed for their regimental rank, and neither brevet rank nor commands, other than those stated in Article 684, nor appointments held by officers give any claim to a higher rate. Local officers receive it according to their nominal rank. By Section 688, it is paid according to the rank in which an officer served during the operations for which it is granted, that is the gazetted rank received with the regiment up to the last day of the service, but any claim to batta in a higher grade, on the ground of unusual or unavoidable delay in the announcement of an officer's promotion will be specially considered by Government. Lastly, Section 689 declares that every officer who served during any portion of the operations at any time from their commencement to their close, except with mere escorts or conveying stores without coming under the enemy's fire, is allowed donation batta; and also that the share of a deceased officer is paid to his representative.

Colonel A. McKenzie, of the Commissariat, and Colonel R. Y. Chambers, 10th Native Infantry, retire under the bonus scheme.

The Lahore paper announces that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the working of the Indus Valley State Railway by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi railway Company, to whom the line is to be made over with as little delay as possible, probably about the 15th October.

The Allahabad paper has a protest against the new Criminal Procedure Code Bill, which "appears to rearrange and overturn the whole of the existing law. Our contemporary thinks "there can be no room for difference of intelligent opinion as to the magnitude of the evil involved in setting every overworked magistrate in the country to learn an entirely new drill," and he endorses the "good advice tendered to the Government by an authority who writes:—I advise the Government to carry out the Secretary of State's instructions, not by turning the law topsy-turvy, but by adding to the existing code the necessary provisions as to high courts and presidency magistrates, retaining the present arrangement of the law, and only altering its language in those cases in which practical experience has shown amendment to be desirable."

A correspondent writes to us as follows:—"The amount of the salary of the Bhavnagar Dewan is Rs. 20,000 per annum and not Rs. 30,000 as stated in a late issue of your paper. It is true that Bhavnagar is by far the richest State in Kathiawar, but the effects of the famine for the past few years, as well as the strain on its exchequer owing to the construction of the State Railway and other public works, are so severely felt that its chief officers are content with nearly the same standard of salaries as obtains in poorer States.

Two constables, who formed part of a police guard escorting treasure between Murdan and Peshawur on the night of the 14th instant, quarrelled, and one shot the other dead with his rifle. The culprit has been arrested and sent up for trial.

With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West has extended Act I. of 1877—The Specific Relief Act—to the districts of Jhansi, Jaloun and Lulutpore.

A committee, composed of Colonel Macgregor as President, and Major Wood, 10th Hussars; Major White, 92nd Highlanders; Major Crookshank, 32nd Pioneers; and Captain Anderson, R.A., is working in connection with the Army Commission on the subject of a field equipment for all arms of the service, preparing tables showing in the utmost detail what every individual in the army is required to take into the field.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending September 2nd, state that in Madras moderate rain fell during the week; prospects are fair and promising. In Bombay showers have been general; locusts are still about and damaging crops in parts of Sind; rats are doing mischief here and there in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country; prospects on the whole are excellent. Rain has fallen in all the districts in Bengal, but the want of more rain is still felt in the Burdwan Division, the 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; much damage to crops has been done by floods. The rainfall in the North-Western Provinces was general during the early part of the week, but since then the break that was desired has occurred, and has proved beneficial to the crops; prospects are favourable. In the Punjab good rain, though less than during the previous week, has again fallen and prospects continue to improve. In the Central Provinces continuous rain is injuring the cotton, and in a less degree other *kharif* crops; no great damage has been done yet, a break would do much good; general prospects are satisfactory. The rain in Burma has been general and heavy; crops are thriving, but cultivation has, in places, been injured by floods; the outlook, as heretofore, is encouraging. In the other Provinces and States prospects continue very favourable, but in Coorg and parts of Berar and Hyderabad crops are beginning to suffer from continuous rain. Prospects are good on the whole throughout the Empire. In parts excessive rain has damaged crops and a break in the wet weather would be of great benefit.

The following official changes are notified:—On Major Gordon Young proceeding on furlough in October, Colonel Birch, Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot, will act as Commissioner of Delhi, until the arrival from England of Mr. G. Elsmie in February, who will take charge of the Delhi Division; Colonel Birch returning to Sialkot. Mr. Mackworth Young, Officiating Political Agent, Kapurthalla State, has obtained privilege leave for three months from such date as he is relieved by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, the permanent incumbent, who is shortly expected back from furlough. Mr. C. S. Rundle, C. E., at present employed in the Public Works Department, on the Sirhind Canal, and who is about to retire under the 55 years' rule, has been appointed in the place of the late Mr. Dallimore, as Executive Engineer to the Kapurthalla State.

The result of the trial of Captain Hogg, of the ship Cartvale, and Robert Gardner, second mate of the same vessel, on a charge of culpable homicide and five minor counts, was that they were found guilty of having used criminal force, and were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment each.

The Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles have been appealed to by their Commandant, Major H. G. Ross, to subscribe towards the fund for erecting a monument to the Prince Imperial.

The measures taken by the Goa Government in reference to the locusts have resulted in the destruction of those insects.

The gentleman who is contributing a series of articles on "Anglo-Indians" to the Lahore journal is rather hard on the members of the Indian Civil Service. In a description of a typical specimen of the heaven-born to whom is permitted the privilege of placing C. S. after their names, he writes:—

His one happiness in life is to call upon people "in society" and leave visiting cards on which are engraved the words so dear to his heart where all other printed records engender loathing:—

MR. CADWALLER,
Bengal Civil Pursuits and Professions.

His contempt for the non-official public is universal and impartial, taking in all pursuits and professions. No matter what your calling creed, or colour; if you cannot write the magic C. S. after your name you only differ, in his eyes, from other undistinguished wretches as a Rotifer may differ from a Marine Ascidian. To Cadwaller a Railway Engineer is a "Platelayer"—though he may be a pupil of Brunel's and the head of an important department; the Commander-in-Chief of the Army represents to him a sort of glorified District Superintendent of Police, and the Viceroy himself is little more than the best paid member of the Uncovenanted Service. To be a junior Secretary to the Local Government is the height of his ambition; and if he confides to you his notion of a future state, it would probably be found to be made up of a compound of office hours with subordinate friends to fine and find fault with, and evenings passed in dining with angels corresponding to members of the Board, and Provincial Governors."

There appears to have been much speculation in Rangoon regarding the intentions of Government with reference to Upper Burmah. The correspondent of the *Madras Times* at that place writes on the 31st August:—"It is believed that the Resident at Mandalay leaves shortly for Rangoon, for the purpose of reverting to his former post of Commissioner of Pegu; Major Plant, who relieved him, succeeding to the post held by Mr. W. deCourcy Ireland, Dy. Commissioner of Pegu, who then goes to Akyab in room of the Major. I am not in a position to say what will follow after this step is taken, but it is generally believed that the Burmah "difficulty" will then be settled by "the stern arbitrament of war." The reason put forward by some who have come to this conclusion is that the king positively refused to see or have any communication with Colonel Browne. Meanwhile telegraphic communication with Mandalay, which had been restored after the floods had subsided, is again interrupted, casting an ominous silence over the prospect beyond the frontier."

The gubernatorial residence of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos at Octacamund has, at last, been rendered water-tight. At one time it was thought that his Grace would have had to shift his quarters, and arrangements were actually in hand, a committee consisting of Colonel Sankey, Major Morant, the District Engineer, and Mr. Chisholm, the Government Architect, recently assembled to consult with a view to suggesting a remedy, and their deliberations have resulted in rendering the leaky palace perfectly water-tight, but the *Madras Times*, from which we extract the above particulars, does not say at what amount of expense to the State.

The date on which the contest of ma chines for cleaning rhea fibre ought, according to Government notification, to commence, is the 15th instant. Twenty-four entries were originally registered; but the number actually forthcoming at Shaharunpore to compete for the prize of Rs. 50,000 is understood to be considerably reduced. The difficulty which the machines have to overcome is the removal of a gummy substance—which adheres closely to the fibre of the rhea plant—by a process which should be at once thorough and economical. The great value of the cleaned fibre having become known to Lord Mayo, who took much interest in the development of Indian commercial industries, a prize of Rs. 5,000 was offered by the Government of India under his direction. Success not having been obtained at the first trial, the value of the prize was enhanced to Rs. 50,000 by the succeeding Government.

A return has been issued of the English National Debt for each year from 1857-8 to 1876-9 inclusive. The total National Debt, funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and (capital value of) terminable annuities, was on April 1, 1879, £778,078,840. The total debt created in 1878-9 was £6,288,123; the net estimated amount of taxation imposed in 1878-9 was £4,339,850; debt paid off, £803,126.

The following startling passage occurs in a letter received from Miss M. Betham Edward by the *Athenæum*:—"I send you the following particulars of a recent scientific invention, just patented and destined without doubt to play a very important part in our economic history. I think it must be regarded as a solution for once and for all of the great coal question, or rather fuel question, not only among ourselves, but abroad. M. Bourbonnel, of Dijon, the celebrated lion and panther slayer, lighted upon the following discovery by hazard, and after six years' persistent investigation brought it to entire 'workable' perfection. He discovered, by means of two natural substances, inexhaustible in nature, the means of lighting and maintaining a fire *without wood or coal*; a fire instantaneously lighted and extinguished; a fire causing no dust, smoke or trouble; a fire costing one-tenth at least of ordinary fuel; and, what is more wonderful still, a fire, the portion of which answering to our fuel is everlasting, that is to say, would last a lifetime. M. Bourbonnel's invention comprehends both stove and fuel. The fires could be on the minutest scale or on the largest. They would be used for heating a baby's food or for roasting an ox. Being lighted instantaneously, they will be a great economy of time. M. Bourbonnel at once patented his invention, and a body of engineers and *savants* from Paris visited him and pronounced his discovery one of the most remarkable of the age. He has had several offers for the purchase of the patent in France, but wants to sell it in England, his own occupation being in another line. I have seen those fires and stoves, and there is no mistake about the matter. It is as clear as possible that here we have a perpetual and economical source of fuel. Two hundred years ago the discoverer would have surely been burnt as a wizard."

A Police constable suspected of murdering a woman at Simla has been committed to the Sessions for trial, by Baron Bentinck, Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., accompanied by a number of friends, proceeded to Poona yesterday, for the benefit of his health.

The Afghan Field Force.—We hear that forty lakhs of rupees in silver were sent yesterday from Bombay for the Afghan field force. The money bags were taken from the Bank of Bombay and H. M. Mint in charge of twenty members of the Bombay police.

The Parsee in danger at Kabul.—We find on enquiry that the Parsee in Kabul, regarding whose safety some apprehension is felt by his family and friends in Bombay, is Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee Cama. Some years ago he was a wealthy merchant of Bombay, but having been overtaken by adversity, he travelled to Kashmere about a year or a year and a half ago in the hope of improving his prospects in life. From Kashmere he is supposed to have gone to the north of India, and thence, on the declaration of peace with the Afghans, to Kabul, where he appears to have formed the acquaintance of a member of the Amir's staff. Since the storming of the British Residency, no intelligence regarding him has been received, and his relatives are naturally in great anxiety.

Theft.—A Parsee, named Eduljee Jamsetjee, was convicted yesterday by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry articles of furniture, crockery and glassware of the collective value of Rs. 6, belonging to Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Found Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Carnac Bandar on view of the body of a Siddee man, name unknown, when the following verdict was recorded:—"That the body of the deceased was found in the harbour in an advanced state of decomposition, but how he came by his death there is no evidence to say."

Dishonest Servants.—Jewan Fakeera and Bugia Shamla, servants in the employ of Mr. Thomas Sutherland, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 326-2-6, the property of their master, and were each sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Old Offenders.—Wittoo, woman, was yesterday sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb on the charge of attempting to steal 10 annas from the pocket of Suckeena, woman, whilst at the Null Bazaar on the 6th previous.—Bapoo Nojook was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a blanket valued Rs. 1, belonging to Bojee Hinapa, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A Boat Race in the Harbour.—A very exciting boat race was witnessed from the ships in the harbour with great interest on Tuesday afternoon, the competitors being a schooner-rigged boat from the Anchor Line steamer Olympia and a lateen-rigged boat belonging to the Hougomont. The courses agreed upon was from the Hougomont passing the middle ground and rounding the inner light ship on the starboard hand. The boats started with a fresh breeze, the Anchor Line leading, both rounded the light ship simultaneously, and the breeze holding good, they came up in good style, the Hougomont being an easy winner by five minutes.

Official Changes.—Mr. J. B. Peile, C. S., goes to England by the first mail in October to sit on the Famine Commission. Mr. Nugent, C. S., will act for Mr. Peile during his absence; Mr. J. R. Naylor, C. S., will act for Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Pollen for Mr. Naylor.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Rukminibai Dispensary at Kalyan.—During the month of August last 571 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 508 were new admissions (including 5 indoor patients), of whom 375 were cured, 97 absented, and 99 are still under treatment. This includes 63 remaining from last month.

Inter-Regimental Volunteer Match.—The match offered by Captain Stokes, of the 83rd Foot, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteers, has been postponed to be competed for on the 4th proximo and not on the 13th instant, as intended, on account of the Madras Volunteer team proceeding to Bangalore for the South India Rifle Meeting on the said evening.—*Madras Times.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Garth.)

The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT OF COPPER POTS.

Joosub Cassum, an old offender, who challenged all the native jurors on the panel, was charged with the theft of two copper pots committed about a month and a half ago whilst the owner had gone to Mahim for the day. He was convicted; but his Lordship reserved sentence. Later in the day, he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Peerkhan Nanukhan, an old offender, was charged with breaking into the house of Nowa Rajee Hoosein, and with theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 3,350, gold and silver ornaments, and other property. The staple of the shop-door had been wrenched off by boring a hole through the timber-work, and entrance was thus affected into the shop. The police had recovered notes of the value of about Rs. 1,200 and other property. The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

SENTENCES.

The undermentioned prisoners, old offenders, who pleaded guilty to charges of theft, were sentenced as follows:—

Luxmon Govind to be transported for seven years.

Rama Jeeva to be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

Purshotum Morar to be transported for ten years.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day (Thursday.)

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday, at the new offices in Rampart Row. The Hon. M. Mowat, the president, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Dickson [Batson & Co.], Ashley [Benn, Ashley and Co.], Latham [Ewart, Latham and Co.], Wilson [Finlay, Muir and Co.], G. A. Kittredge, S. Framjee [Framjee, Sands and Co.], Auto Fiedler [Gaddum and Co.], Graham [W. and A. Graham and Co.], Forrest [Killick, Nixon and Co.], Hadye [Koop and Co.], J. Y. Lyall [Lyall, Moir and Co.], Comber [Lyon and Co.], Roberts [Owen and Okell], C. Poole [Peel, Cassels and Co.], Curjel [Punnett and Co.], S. Solomon [D. Sassoon and Co.], Meili [Volkart Brothers], Steel [Wallace and Co.], F. Mathew [The B.B. and C. I. Railway Co.], Sharp [the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China], Jones [the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China], Vouillon [the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris], Hector [the New Colaba Company], Cairns [the Oriental Bank Corporation], Tait [the P. and O. Company], Grondona [the Rubattino S. N. Co.], Balfour [the Bank of Bombay], and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—The new members which have just been added are representatives of different interests, and show the favour in which the Chamber is held. There is one, however, which is deserving of something more than a passing notice. Mr. Kittredge is now one of our members, and those who have listened to the many eloquent addresses which he has given in the Chamber, will appreciate this valuable addition to our debating power. I have regretted his absence time and again for all like to meet,

"Foemen worthy of their steel."

There is another matter which I am anxious to lay before you, and I have no hesitation in saying that the more representative we are the greater will our influence be. This view is shared by one of the ablest merchants who has presided over you in late years, I mean Mr. Bythell, of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. There is a very powerful body in Bombay known as the Millowners' Association. Since the removal of the import duty on goods made of 30s yarn and under, our views are not likely to clash on any important point so far as I can see. Some of the members have had conversations with me with the view of the Chamber incorporating the Association. For your information I shall read a letter which I addressed to the Honourable Morarjee Gocouldass, one of the leading members of the Association [reads].

The Hon'ble Morarjee Gocouldass, C.I.E., Bombay.

My dear Mr. Morarjee,—With reference to our recent conversations regarding the members of the Millowners' Association joining the Chamber of Commerce, I willingly put my views on paper as desired by you. I wish you, however, to understand that I simply give you my own private views, but I shall support them before the Executive Committee and the members of the Chamber.

The Chamber, from the active part which it has taken of late in all matters bearing on the interests of the country, may fairly be looked upon as the most influential independent body in Western India. We lately admitted several well known gentlemen as honorary members, and the admission of natives in March last, brought

back to the earth, glad with full harvests, crept the poor defunct. What more natural? Not, of course, in the likeness of their former selves, for it is not given to man to live twice as man, nor yet in nobler form, for what had the pitiful starved dead to give in alms to the Brahmins? So they came back to the world that had treated them so badly—as rats. Killed by the want of grain, they returned as grain devourers, and the round completeness of this retaliation sufficed to satisfy the Hindoo mind as to the iniquity of injuring the still hungry victims of the great famine. That they suffer from their depredations their own memoirs to the authorities attest. "We had promise of a good crop. But in came a multitude of rats, which have carried to their holes our ears of corn. Thus the morsel was taken from between our teeth, and the corn stalks stand headless in the fields." Sir Richard Temple, in reply, assures them of his sympathy, assures them also of his knowledge of rat habits, and begs them to kill the rats. But there came the rub. Could a Hindoo who was about to be starved kill another already once starved to death? Was it not just possible that when he himself had been starved he might return as a rat? To set such a precedent might be to commit suicide while committing murder. So his Excellency had to appeal to his regular district staff; a Rat Committee has been formally gazetted, and names eminent in various departments of official routine appear upon it. "A special officer with a certain number of skilled men under him" will carry out the firmans of the rat-destroying Sanhedrim, and by the time the harvest is eaten up, and all the rats of the district are obese to absurdity, a regular campaign will no doubt be undertaken. The Von Moltke of India, Colonel Colley, is unfortunately occupied in Africa, or his eminent strategical ability might at this crisis have proved of great value. Sir Richard Temple, however, is on the spot, and so, we believe, is Mr. A. O. Hume, and these should suffice to cope with the evil. An excellent minute from the Governor's pen has already appeared, and has, without doubt, had its proper moral effect upon the rats. It only remains now to give practical effect by letting loose upon the unruly rodents that fertility of expedient and knowledge of natural history which distinguish Mr. Hume. The rats, as a fact, have no chance. The priests are out in the fields calling down rain to drown them out of their holes, and the chemists of Bombay are busy in the concoction of fulminating powders, abominable in stench, and copious in smoke. All "vermin-destroying animals," as Sir Richard Temple puts it, "that are at the villagers' command," are being brigaded against the foe, and the administrative staff of each district has been specially and solemnly enjoined to proceed at once to "hunt down and kill the rats, in real earnest." There is to be no ability-shallying. The rats are to be killed as dead as possible—to be excessively put to death.

To offer suggestions, at this distance and in ignorance of the exact kind of rat that is afflicting the people of India and threatening its finances, is to provoke ill-natured criticism. Still we cannot refrain from suggesting nevertheless. The rat, we take it, is of a nimble kind, and in the appointment of the committee we should, therefore, be inclined to advise the selection of young men—as young as possible. Agility goes a long way, we are credibly informed, in the capture of a rat. In the next place, "the skilled men" who are to operate under the orders of the Rat Committee might very properly be ratcatchers. These gentlemen make the catching of rats their special study, and it is not improbable that their technical training would be found useful when the actual operation of tail collecting had to be performed. For Sir Richard has decided that payment for work done shall go by tails produced, and the headmen of the different villages will be held responsible that no spurious imitations of the genuine article find their way into the market. It is not given to all to know a rat's tail when they find one, or when they ask for it to see that they get it; and in India precedents abound of natural products being artificially counterfeited. It is notorious that rewards are paid away annually for wolves' heads and snakes which were never either one or the other, and when "under the Babul in the dale each makadau tells his tale," it is just possible the bunches made up for official inspection may not be so honest in the centre as they are on the outside. One more suggestion and we have done. When the "vermin-destroying animals at the command of the villagers," come to be calculated pariah dogs will, we fancy, form the main feature. But dogs have no monopoly in rat killing. Cats are good, and so are owls, while snakes are as good as either, and mungooses better than all. At the same time let it be seen that no violence is done to local prejudice, or the best laid plans will gang a-gley. It is not so long ago that we had to record the failure of an official attempt to expel rats from the cocoanut palms of the Laccadives. The cats sent first would not go up the trees after them, and the mungooses sent next preferred eating the villagers' fowls; the snakes, as soon as imported, were, with all due ceremony and pious apology, put to death by the islanders; and as for the owls no sooner had they been landed, than the whole population met in council, and finding themselves unanimous, solemnly deported the "devil birds" in their best boat to the mainland. The rats, therefore, remained in possession. Meanwhile, in the Deccan the officials have this advantage, that their rats are already on the ground, and not up at the top of cocoanut palms, and, cunning though they are—and the rat is the Hindoo symbol of craftiness, and as such the favoured animal of sagacious Ganesh, the patron god of the shopkeepers—they have in their very character given their human enemies a chance against them. The Deccan rat stores its grain against the winter, and in such abundance that the caste known as Waddars, or tank-diggers, regularly subsist upon the plunder of the little creatures' hoardings, might be worth Sir Richard's while to make the villagers collect from the rats holes, when the rats have been killed, the grain they are already deploring as lost.

A TURKISH CEREMONY.

(From Times' Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5

A most unusual event occurred here to-day. The Sultan drove for several hundred yards along a public thoroughfare in broad daylight, and was stared at by many people who had probably never before seen the Shadow of God upon Earth. His Majesty, as is well known, has for many months led a secluded life in Yildiz Kiosk, a small palace situated on a hill above Beshiktash, overlooking the Golden Horn, Stamboul, the southern end of the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmora. His walks and rides have been confined to the spacious enclosed park which extends from Yildiz to Tcheragan, the large beautiful palace at the water's edge in which the unfortunate Murad has been confined since his deposition. In accordance with ancient custom, the Commander of the Faithful ought to ride on Fridays to one of the mosques of the city and to accept on the way all petitions that may be offered to him; but Abdul Hamid is too much afraid of exposing his sacred person to the imaginary dangers of assassination to follow this ancient and praiseworthy practice. He says his prayers on Friday in a mosque immediately adjoining one of the park gates, and when he passes quickly from the gate to the door of the sacred edifice troops are always drawn up in such a way that the crowd are kept at a more than respectful distance.

The occasion of his venturing to-day further than usual from the precincts of his well-guarded park was the annual ceremony of the Surreh—that is to say, the despatching of presents to Mecca. The caravan or *cortege* was formed in the garden of Dolmabaghche under the eyes of His Majesty, who stood at one of the upper windows of the palace. It consisted of two richly caparisoned camels and about 30 mules, covered with scarlet cloth embroidered with gold and silver. On the back of each camel was a small canopy-like construction of many-coloured silks, containing rich carpets and other valuable presents, and each mule carried two sealed packets containing a considerable sum of coin. The Sheik-ul-Islam, the highest ecclesiastical official of the Empire, superintended in his flowing white robes the operation of loading the beasts of burden, and read in Arabic what we may suppose were prayers for the success of the sacred expedition. Around him stood a crowd of minor ecclesiastics in green and black robes and white and green turbans, and a number of officers and Court dignitaries in dark blue uniforms, richly ornamented with gold lace and surmounted by the ordinary red fez which is commonly worn by all ranks of Ottoman subjects except those who belong to the ecclesiastical world. When the preparations were completed, the halter of the larger camel was handed to the Sarreh Emini, an old pasha on half pay, who had been appointed to the honourable and lucrative post of commanding the caravan. The *cortege* then issued from the chief doorway of the palace and proceeded in the direction of Tophaneh. An immense crowd had been waiting patiently for hours to see it pass. In a large open space near the gateway was a double line of carriages filled with the most elegant female representatives of Turkish aristocracy. Each carriage was of course attended by a swarthy guardian of matrimonial fidelity in shiny black clothes which vied with the shiny blackness of his skin. The fair inmates, in their snow white yashmaks and bright-coloured feredjés of light, exquisitely soft silk from the rapidly-declining factories of Brousse, waited patiently fanning themselves, some sitting silent with the weary meaningless gaze of habitual *ennui*, and others chatting and laughing like light-hearted children out for a holiday.

Behind these front ranks of spectators was an ordinary Constantinople crowd with the invariable vendors of bread, water, ice, and sweetmeats, each one shouting in discordant tones the excellency of his merchandise, and the disgracefully importunate beggars displaying the most horrible mutilations and deformities, and imploring the blessings of Allah on those who seemed likely to give them alms. The only distinctive trait was the presence in a number of unsavoury, picturesque dervishes in fantastic head-dresses and coats of many colours, who, being religious personages, considered it doubtless their duty to grace the religious ceremony with their presence. One of these gentlemen, with a comical felt hat, long, dishevelled hair, a tin battle axe, and a collection of amulets large and varied enough to protect half-a-dozen frail mortals against all the insidious powers of darkness, made himself especially conspicuous. Perhaps among some of the ragged juvenile spectators he succeeded in inspiring a certain amount of respect and awe, but among the elegantly dressed dark-eyed inmates of the carriages he evidently excited mirth rather than veneration. Ladies who have so far imbibed the genuine spirit of modern civilisation that they can read third-class French novels and execute with their own delicate fingers a few choice pieces of Offenbach have necessarily emancipated themselves from the ideas and feelings which were in vogue in the time of their grandmothers. In their eyes the man who passes for a saintly personage among the common people is simply a stupid, dirty, old dervish and nothing more. This is one of the many symptoms of a great change which is daily occurring. In spite of Muscalman conservatism and Turkish immobility, Constantinople is gradually falling under the social influence of the West. I remember seeing a similar gathering in that same spot some 17 years ago in the second year of the inglorious reign of the late Abdul-Aziz. The general effect was the same, but differences may be perceived in the details. The swarthy attendants of the Pasha's wives and daughters are much less brutal and insolent and now show a certain politeness even to Giaours. The lumbering, picturesque vehicles of former days have entirely disappeared, and give place to broughams and landaus which might have spent their younger and fresher days in Hyde-park or the Bois de Boulogne. Many of the ladies now wear veils which are mere transparent shadows of the old yashmacks, and French kid gloves, which were a few years ago a distinctive mark of the infidel. Even among the women of the middle-class the light of Western civilisation is beginning to dawn. Strange to say, it has first become apparent on their feet. All the upper parts of their costumes have remained unchanged, but the old tiny yellow slippers, which greatly contributed to their awkward shuffling gait for which Turkish women are remarkable, have given place to smart French boots. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the Turks should begin by thus adopting the mere externals of Western culture, but in this respect they are no exception to the general rule, for in all countries where the climate demands a certain complexity of costume French millinery has ever played a prominent part among the pioneers of civilization.

A flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the procession, and at once all eyes were turned to the point from which it was expected. First came a few mounted chamberlains from the Palace resplendent in gold lace, and then about a score of Ulemas, likewise on horseback, wearing the flowing picturesque costume of their order. Immediately behind them rode a palace official holding before him what seemed to be a small cushion covered with green satin. Among the spectators the general opinion was that this packet contained the clippings of the Sultan's beard, which popular rumour says are yearly, for some unknown purpose, sent to the Sheriff of Mecca. A gentleman standing near me, however, who professed to be better informed, scoffed at this legend, and explained that the cushion-like parcel contained the Imperial "Buyuruldy," which is in caravan travelling what the ship's papers are in navigation. Next came the two richly-caparisoned camels accompanied by the "Sureh-Emine," and immediately behind them a group of Arabs executing a fantastic dance around a buffoon, who stood on the shoulders of two companions and steadied himself by means of two long poles, while making grimaces and ludicrous remarks for the amusement of the crowd. It seems at first sight strange that buffoonery should thus be organized up with a religious ceremony in the presence of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries of the realm, but this curious mixture of merriment and devotion did not seem to shock the Musculman spectators, as it would probably not have shocked our mediæval ancestors, whowere accustomed to witness the mysteries and miracle plays which used to be performed under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Church. However this may be, the spectators cast merely a passing glance at the buffoon and his dancing companions, and examined with much more attention a second pair of camels and the long line of mules which closed the procession. By the time the last of these mules had issued from the palace gate the head of the procession had reached Tophaneh, where a Government steamer decorated with flags was waiting to convey the treasures across the Bosphorus. As she moved away from the landing-stage a salute was fired from some big guns on the shore, and the ceremony was at an end. The presents will remain for a few days in the great mosque at Scutari, and then be transported by sea to Beyrout, whence the caravan will proceed by Damascus by the ordinary pilgrimage road to Mecca. Formerly it went to Damascus by land, but now it has been discovered by the learned doctors of the law that the tedious land journey through Asia Minor may be dispensed with without prejudice to the sacred character of the proceedings. Those truly believers who are at all disposed to condemn this departure from time-honoured customs are the Dere Beys, or petty chiefs, who, in the Taurus mountains and elsewhere, used to levy black mail on the pilgrims. Sometimes very strong measures were resorted to for extracting the required sum. At the beginning of the present century, for example, a chief named Eulad in the neighbourhood of the Beilan Pass regularly impaled two criminals by the roadside in order to let the pilgrims know that they had to do with a man who was not to be trifled with. All such practices have now been long suppressed, but the journey, if not dangerous, is still fatiguing, and therefore the pilgrims have reason to thank the Ulemas for allowing them to go to Beyrout by steamer. Perhaps, by a further study of the sacred law, the steamer may at some future time be allowed to go by the Suez Canal to Jeddah. This would be advantageous not only for the pilgrims, but also for the Imperial exchequer, for according to the present arrangement large sums of black mail have to be paid to the Bedouin tribes who guard the road from Damascus to Mecca. The Sheriffs of Damascus have yearly to make small loans to the Government for this purpose, and I can state on the authority of one of the sufferers that they have always very great difficulty in recovering their money.

As to the amount of money sent yearly by the Sultan to Mecca it is very difficult to obtain accurate information. Popular rumour declares that it was formerly about £30,000, and that this year it is less than one-fourth of that sum, but how far these figures are to be trusted I am not prepared to say.

M. JULES SIMON ON FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

M. Jules Simon is undoubtedly one of the most prominent men of the present political situation in France. As leader of the Senate he has taken a very serious stand in the matter of the Ferry Laws, and the following interview with one of its correspondents, which the *Figaro* gives in *extenso* to-day, is not contradicted, and is consequently a valuable addition to ephemeral political literature.

The representative of the journal of gossip was clever enough to secure a seat in the same compartment in the railway journey between Nancy and Paris; and the ex-Minister seems to have enlarged upon the proximate future with the greatest candour.

"You ask me," began M. Jules Simon, "my opinion on the affairs of France at the present moment. I have nothing to conceal. Notwithstanding the favourite accusation made against me that I am fishing for a portfolio, I feel certain that the good of my country and not personal ambition is the mainspring of my actions."

The correspondent suggested that many people interpreted his present action to this motive.

"They are mistaken. I bear no ill will to the Government, and I have a feeling akin to veneration for the President. Nay, it is this very feeling which is the cause of my present attitude. Let me explain this.

"The Republic is divided into two opposing sections, the Republic of Reason and the Republic of Science. The word may appear new-fangled, and it is so. M. Jules Grévy is the representative of the first, and M. Gambetta of the latter. The President of the Chamber would wish France to be governed by engineers, land surveyors, and chemists. M. Paul Bert gathers up in his own person this method of rule. M. Grévy, on the other hand, prefers the old system of choice amongst lawyers, writers, and practical thinkers. He is decidedly *bourgeois*."

"This distinction is curious," said the correspondent, "is the cause of the evident antagonism between Jules Grévy and Gambetta?"

"This and other things. M. Grévy is of Northern origin, Gambetta is half an Italian. The President of the Republic is parsimonious, M. Gambetta is fond of sow. The former hesitates over ideas which have not been supported by experience, whilst the latter is not heightened by a paradox, and is rather pleased than otherwise by the contents and the strange. This difference of temperament will prevent the two from ever agreeing. The struggle is bidden to outsiders, but it will very shortly come to a head, and it has been more evident than ever since my intervention in the Ferry laws. I claim to be the interpreter of the views of M. Jules Grévy."

"Is it at his instigation that you have taken up your line of action?"

"Certainly not. The President of the Republic knows his duty, and the Constitution chains him down. He will, of course, conform to the votes of the Assembly and Senate. But he is not forbidden to have his opinions nor to express them. There can be no doubt that he makes no secret of his hostility to the Ferry Laws. He considers them impolitic and dangerous. I feel sure that I am interpreting his opinions correctly. I am not alone in my crusade against this laws. I have behaved with calmness. But events have distanced my first intentions, and I have been carried forward in spite of myself. The Press has taken me up, and so has public opinion, for I have been overwhelmed with letters of congratulation for my resistance."

"Have you any adherents in the Senate

"I have the majority. You would be surprised if I went over the names of Senators who are on my side; and if you were still in doubt, I could show you written adhesions. You may be quite sure that the only part of Article 7 which will pass is that referring to the collation of grades. Upon the question of "congregations," M. Jules Ferry will be beaten by a substantial majority."

"Will he in that case resign his portfolio P"

"Not only that, but he will drag many of his colleagues in his fall, for they are all in the same firm, and are all courting the same reaction. M. de Freycinet is encountering a terrible risk in his bill known as the Government Railway Bill, which would have disastrous results. M. Tirard, who is a man of rare integrity, has been too much blinded by the Free Trade mania. He has not considered the Protectionists in his excessive zeal. M. Le Royer and M. Lepère have gone in for introducing into the Ministries of Justice and the Interior a system of suspicion which is repugnant to modern ideas."

"You believe, then, in the proximate fall of the Cabinet P"

"I do, and that soon after the return of the Chambers to Paris—not later than January or February next. It is probable that M. Grévy will then send for M. Gambetta, and ask him to form a Ministry, which latter will be embarrassed; but he will not have the same pretext for haggling as in the time of Marshal MacMahon. He will choose the Cabinet, but he will ehirk the title of President of the Council. His choice will probably be as follows:—M. Brisson will be made Minister of the Interior, M. Allain Targe will take the place of M. Tirard, and M. Paul Bert will be Minister of Public Instruction. Above all things, remember that at length General Farre will be Minister of War."

"How long will this Government last P"

"It will very soon succumb to a coalition centred in M. Clemenceau, and composed of the Extreme Left, the Middle Shades, and the Right.

"M. Jules Grévy will not attempt to form a Cabinet out of these contradictory elements; and he will ask for a dissolution, which the Senate will probably grant. You can easily guess how terrible new elections will go, always, of course, if events do not follow one another too quickly. Supposing, however, the result of the new election be too Radical, M. Gambetta and his friends will be left masters of the situation by an exhaustive process."

"M Mayr ank, what will then become of the Republic P"

"I fear I am not impartial enough to criticise that of M. Gambetta to give you the final word of this enigma. I think I had better leave you to guess it."

The interview concluded with permission to publish the conversation.

Messrs. Jellicoe and Co. *vs.* Rajah Indronarain Sing.—At the Subordinate Judge's Court, Alipore, judgment was given in this case in favour of the plaintiffs, with costs, bearing interest at 6 per cent. from date of judgment to the day on which the decree is realised, the emerald ring to be returned to the defendant by the Court in whose custody it was.

Wanted a Hero.—Should chance bring a Turkish "Peter the Great" to the throne reforms might be cooked for. A Sultan who would make ostentacious personal sacrifices, and who had the courage and energy to attack abuses, would be idolised by his subjects and might revolutionise his country. There is little hope that such a one will spring from the present dynasty, but discredited as that dynasty is in the eyes of the Musculman races that inhabit the wide expanse of country that makes up Asiatic Turkey there is an opening for an ambitious adventurer that, judging from the history of other Eastern countries, is sure sooner or later to be filled. That the Government is aware of this danger is proved by the jealousy with which provincial governors and others are watched and summarily dismissed when, by an approach to liberal measures, appear to be gaining undue popularity. The injustice of the rulers, the subscription, the sense of wounded pride owing to late defeats and losses, the Circassian scourge, the general poverty and misery—all and each of these have prepared the way for any change to be welcomed.

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Routes to the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Kohat and Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Cashmere.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dhurmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksar in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Tonga.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflects the great credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

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The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

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The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879,
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A MENIST.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favorably known throughout the world, is at present on a Professional visit in Bombay.

The eye is the most delicate organ of sense and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids, which, under certain circumstances and at certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort.

Inferior Spectacles may be obtained for half the price of Mr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money, at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very doubtful one.

In Mr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural crystal or pebble, which is infinitely better for the eye than any artificial glass, but each of the lenses is strictly accordant with the latest improvements of science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker.

His frames too are all the result of years of patient study and gradual improvement.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles, is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance, according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely-jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes. For this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper without being liable to oxydize in use. Steel frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is the opinion of all, if there would be any economy in steel, as it corrodes so quickly, and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight, caused by its getting out of shape. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark which will not wash out.

The most important point of all is to have the eye exactly suited, for which purpose a personal interview is very desirable, as there are a number of indications which a practised optician would note, but which cannot be conveyed here.

It should be understood that the eye itself is a sort of telescopic instrument, its lens being controlled by certain muscles, which raise or depress it, so as to bring nearer or more distant objects into focus. This is an involuntary, instantaneous or unconscious process, but none the less involves fatigue, pain and injury, where, owing to a structural peculiarity, the effort has to be continuous or prolonged, and there are many cases in which those accommodation muscles are powerless, or rather the lens is incapable of being moved sufficiently for the purpose. In such cases by interposing a convex or concave lens of the required power, the object is thrown on the retina, without making any call on those muscles, thus placing the eye in a complete state of rest. Single eye-glasses should in all cases be avoided.

There is a very common popular belief that it is wise to put off wearing spectacles, as long as possible, and not to have recourse to them until actually compelled. This is a great fallacy, and the cause of lasting injury to the sight in numberless cases. People will pooh-pooh the suggestion that they would be the better for spectacles, assuring you that their sight is if anything stronger and better than ever, and instance, in proof that they can read their newspaper easily two feet off, but a proper understanding of the subject would make them aware that this very circumstance indicates presbyopia—that is, if it had been accustomed to read at the ordinary distance of twelve or fourteen inches, and can now see equally well by holding the paper further off, but only with an effort at the old and shorter distance.

Pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained on application.

Extract from the *Ceylon Observer*, 21 June, 1879.—A local correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—Who would not wish to possess a clear sight, and who would, if possessed of the wherewithal, scruple to pay for a pair of spectacles that would restore the fading sight once again to its pristine state? I had been suffering from my eyesight always trusted that my eyesight would improve as I grew in age; but, I was sadly mistaken, and I write this with the hope that it may attract the attention of my fellow sufferers, to whom I feel myself in no hoping against hope. I have tried in vain to secure a pair of spectacles to suit my eyes, and while brooding over my fate, I was lucky enough to find in your widely circulated journal the advertisement of Mr. Menist, and to him I went, my vision being then very much impaired. He treated me very courteously, and after a careful examination, fitted me with a pair of spectacles, for which I would have given him all I possessed in this transitory world. I can now see, thanks to Mr. Menist, the minutest print very distinctly. I would advise those affected in sight to go to Mr. Menist before his approaching departure, and purchase his spectacles. I must bear my humble testimony to the soothing effect and excellence of his glasses.

Testimonial from the Honorable C. J. Irving, Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, to Mr. Menist.

Penang, 17th March 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the benefit which I have derived from the use of the glasses with which you have supplied me.

My sight is peculiar, one eye having been always short-sighted, while the other has of late years become far-sighted. The growing infirmity of the long sight in both eyes had begun to cause me great discomfort, and I believe that the effort which had become a conscious one I had, without object, been straining at, till my eyes were close at of trying, off, with the near-sighted or the far-sighted eye exclusively, was beginning to occasion some serious mischief.

The glasses you have supplied me with have been most successful in every sight, and the pain in my eyes which I was suffering from, is, I think, already sensibly diminished.

Although by the use of a convex and a concave lens, equally exactly the focus of two eyes, I use each one for reading